THE ARMY.

Annual Report of Secretary Belknap.

The Operations of the War Department for 1871.

Mr. PRESIDENT-The reorganization of the army, required by the act of July 15, 1879, the provinces of which were allusted to in my last annual report, has been accomplished. The enforcement of that por-tion relating to a reduction of commissioned officers demanded strict investigation of the records of the military conduct and service of supernumerary offi-cers, and forced apon the department an unpleasant duty. It is believed, however, that the decisions finally reached were fair, impartial and for the good of the service. In accordance with the same act the number of entisted men was on July 1 reduced to 30,000; indifferent soldiers were discharged, the standard of recruits was raised with a view to improving the character of the rank and file, and the following table of organization was established:-

Enisted men of engineers.
Enisted men of ordnance.
Ordnance sergeants at posts
Military Academy band
Occupanted men per company for 55 companies fillery. misted men per company for 120 companies

The staff of general officers was also reduced to the simple requirements of the army in time of peace, and the line officers thus relieved from deached duty were ordered to their regiments, where they could be of more benefit to the service.

THE TOTAL EXPENDITURES
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were \$86,644,042; the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, were \$57,655,675, which sum in-cludes \$3,697,500 for river and harbor improvements. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1871, were about \$49,000,000, including, for river and narbor improvements, \$3,915,900. Thus, during the year 1869-70, the reduction in expenses in the War Department amounted to \$22,988,367 36, and, during the year 1870-71, a further reduction of \$17,655 ,675 40 was made. For the next fiscal year

\$17,655,675 40 was made. For the next fiscal year 187:-72 there is appropriated \$36,550,776, including, for river and harbor improvements, \$4,407,500.

ESTIMATE FOR 1873.

The total estimate for military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, is \$32,415,472.

Of this estimate the sum of \$1,153,607 is necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former years, thus requiring estimates for reappropriation of such sums as nave reverted to the Treasury under the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1870. The estimate of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, improvement of rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds and washington Aqueduct are submitted separately, as presented by that odicer, as follows:—Fortifications and other works of defence, \$3,255,500; for river and harbor improvements, \$9,383, 50, and for public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct, \$446,704.

le bullatings and grounds that the current fiscal year, there has been paid into the Treasury, as realized from the sale of arms and from other sources, during the he sale of arms and from order solution unrent fiscal year, \$21,766,403.

Under the act of July 27, 1861, providing for the disastment and payment of the

Under the act of July 27, 1851, providing to a distance and payment of the CLAIMS OF THE SEVERAL STATES for enrolling, subsisting and other expenses in arrea by them for troops called into the service of arrea by them for troops called into the service of arrea by them for troops called into the service of arrea by them for troops called into the service of any none; in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The act of July 12, 1870, repeals the appropriator diamse of the act of July 27, 1861, and requires the service of the act of July 27, 1861, and requires the service of the act of July 27, 1861, and requires the service of the act of July 27, 1861. roper department to submit estimates for these ex-enses in the usual manner. I have accordingly ubmitted an estimate of \$3,000,000 for this purpose, hat being the amount designated by the Third Au-itor of the Treasury as being required for the settle-cent of claims now pending in his office for the ext facal year.

ment of claims now pending in his office for the maxt fiscal year.

SERVICES OF THE TROOPS.

The reports of the General of the Army and of the division and department commanders, herewith manifeld, will convince the country that the officers and men of the army have performed the duties devolving upon them laithfully and well. Though these duties, resulting from the determination of the government to enforce the laws for the collection of the revenue and for the suppression of armed insurrection, have few agreeable features, they are performed with that cheerful energy which is the result of discipline. The records of the department show that 100 applications for throops for various purposes and for military protection have been made since January 1, 1871, all of which, where the necessity required it, have been promptly responded to.

It is with great embarrassment and difficulty that the appropriations made at the last session of Congress—reduced as they were below the estimates of

gress—reduced as they were below the estimates of the department—can be so economized as to answer the pressing requirements of the service. The operations of active wariare in Anizona, in connection with Indian difficulties there, are such as necessarily require large expenditures, and the causes which have produced this necessity were not anticipated by Congress when the appropriations were made. The officers in charge of these operations—General Schotleid, commanding the Division of the Pacific, and Colonel Crook, in immediate command of the Department in endeavoring to retain the expenses at the lowest possible limit, and have used the most indictious—the his administration of the conduct indictions—the his administration of the affairs of Colonel Crook. The feetived my full approvation of his department in the sectived my full approvation of the green, continued en appropriations asked though the given, continued en appropriations asked though the prevent any expenditures beyond those absolutely essential.

RECOMMENDATION. were below the estin

Intely essential.

RECOMMENDATION.

I recommend that the extra heutenants now and thorized by law to serve as regimental adjutants and quartermasters in the artillery, cavairy and infantry regiments, as provided by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the act of July 23, 1865, be discontinued as vacancies occur in those grades. This would effect an ultimate reduction of eighty licutenants; would result in a yearly saving. If the reduction should be completed, of nearly \$10,000, and would be of no detriment to the service.

of nearly \$165,000, and would that the grade of quar-the service,

It is further recommended that the grade of quar-termaster-sergeant for the companies of cavalry,
mining and heavy arthiery be abolished. The
duties of this non-commissioned officer before the
late war were usually discharged by the first sergrant, and the present strength of a company is
such that a return to the old system in this respect
on well be made.

duties of this non-commissioned officer before the late war were usually discharged by the first sergeant, and the present sarength of a company is such that a return to the old system in this respect can well be made.

With regard to the grades of enlisted men known as company artificer and company wagoner, the state of the service is now such as to justify the recommen fation that they, too, be discontinued, a.d. their duties devolved upon a smaller number of private soldiers, detailed for extra duty service and employed under direction of the Quartermaster Department. Should this recommendation be adopted 1,165 enlisted men would be dispensed with, at a gross yearly saving of \$412,746. From this deduct the probable cost of extra duty men, estimated at two-thirds the number of artificers and wagoners—\$72,240—and the net saving will be ever \$240,000.

By the act of March 2, 1863, the first six regiments of cavality are each allowed one veterinary surgeons at a compensation of \$25 per month. By the act of July 23, 1896, the four other cavality regiments are provided with the same organization, with the auditional allowance of one veterinary surgeons to cach, at a compensation of \$100 per month; that is lo say, two veterinary surgeons are allowed to each of the latter regiments, one at a salary of \$75 per month and the other at \$100. To remedy this defective organization i recommend that two veterinary surgeons be anhorized for each cavality regiment, at a compensation of \$100 per month, and that the provisions of the acts above cited be repeated.

In the general regulations of the army of 1803 a plan is presched by which solders who are fregal chough to save their pay shall have a safe deposit for it. The ontline is simply this:—Not less than 35 may be deposited at any one time with the paymaster at pay day, when a eneck cook will be given the solder in which the amount of deposit will be consensed to the solder. They are not subject to forfeiture by sentence of court martial, but belong to the perfect of the s

most in most cases be given only stimulates the applicant to obtain renewed appeals from persons of 'influence and character, who willingly apply to the department, with a request for assistance, without reflecting upon the embarrassment which is given, or upon the cost of a result so easily recovinnented and so difficult to justify. The enlistment of each recruit and the cost of transportation to his regiment involves an average expense of \$60 in each case. By his discharge this amount is a total loss to the government.

The greater number of those for whom this costly favor is asked are under the age of twenty-one years, and in this connection i recommend that the law regarding enistments be amended, and that no recruit the permitted to enter the service whose age, by his own oath, is not shown to be taken as conclusive.

age, by his own oath, is not shown to be over twenty-one years—the oath, as now, to be taken as conclusive.

Experience shows that the age of enlistment for music boys can, with advantage, be reduced, and it is advised that the law be so amended that hereafter enlistments in that class of recruit; may be made at the age of twelve years.

It was found impossible to prepare, in time for submission to Congress at its last session, a system of regulations for the administration of the affairs of the army, as contemplated by the act of July 15, 1870. A board of competent and experienced officers has been for some months difficulty engaged in the compilation of a code of regulations, and the work is rapidly approaching completion.

DESERTIONS

during the past few months have largely increased. The reports received at the department indicate that the roduction of the pay of soldiers from sixteen to thirteen dollars per month has contributed greatly to this result, as far as those men are concerned who entisted prior to July 1, 1871, the date of reduction.

MILITARY PRISONS.

The board of officers directed to investigate the

greatly to this result, as far as those men are concerned who entisted prior to July 1, 1871, the date of reduction.

The board of officers directed to investigate the subject of military prisons and prison discipline in the British army visted, last sammer, the only military prisons bow in Canada, viz., the one at Quebec, and through the courtesy of the inspector, Colonel H. F. Williams, were enabled to witheas its practical workings. The board were very favorably impressed with the good results obtained from this system, which has now been fifteen years in operation in the British service, and recommend its adoption in our own. I invite the attention of Congress to this singlet, believing it to be of great importance to the efficiency of our army, which is greatly impaired by the imadequate and imperiect incans of punishment now practised. By having the pay of the convicts forfeited to the prisons, but little, if any, additional means would be required to support them after they were put in operation. The report of the Board is full of interest and will hereafter be transmitted to Congress.

THE BESTERD LIST

of the army is now limited to 330. The endeavor has been to equalize the selections for that list from both the higher and lower grades of the officers entitled to be placed upon it, so that it may not be failed to an unreasonable extent by officers of high rank, and consequently greater compensation. There have been sixteen deaths of retired officers during the past year.

THE CEMETERY IN MEXICO.

By the act approved September 28, 1850, appropriation was made of \$10,000 for purchasing, walling and ditching a place of land near the city of Mexico, for a cemetery for such of the officers and around that city during the Mexican war, and for the interment of American citizens who have died there.

In December, 1869, a report was made by the Vice Consul of the United States at the city of Mexico, to

medican for a cemetry for such of the officers and solitors to our army as tell in nature of edical and solitors to our army as tell in nature of edical and solitors to our army as tell in nature of deal and the control of the Consult of an our properties and condition of the control of the United States at the city of Mexico, the offect that in consequence of neglect and the being communical, and all the superanticol of the condition of the control of the condition of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one thousand one hundred that a mount of anount one to the complete the results and the critical of the condition of the cord of sught and the condition of the cord of any superintendent, and that as a sufficient portion of the cord of any superintendent, and that as a sufficient portion and the cord of the papers of the condition of the cord of the great and the condition of the cord of any superintendent, and that as a sufficient portion and the cord of any superintendent, and that as a sufficient portion and the cord of the

been taken, and new coules can consequently be obtained. The claimants have been called upon by advertisement to furnith such copies, or, m default thereof, to he statements of their ciaims, and in this way the lost evidence will be measurably renewed. With those papers and such data as survived, a new report of awards can be made which will probably prove as reliable as the one destroyed. This report will be laid before congress without material deiay, its early preparation depending wholly upon the promptness wide which claimants respond to the invitation to replace their evidence.

Militarry Post at Fort Snelling.

Under the joint resolution approved May 7, 1870, authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to select and set apart for a permanent military post so much of the military reservation of Port Snelling (not less than 1,000 seres) as the public interests might require for that purpose, and to quiet the title to said reservation, and to settle all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof upon principles of equity. I have selected and set spart for a permanent military post at Fort Snelling 1,521 20-190 scres, emoracing the fort and buttomics portaining, and in full settlement and release of all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof any extension, amounting to 6.334 80-100 acres.

Salles of CLOTHING.

The proceeds of sales of ciothing from June 20, 1870, to the present date amount to the sum of \$1,375,723 84, 81 of which, as collected, is turned into the Treasury and cannot be used by the department. Some of the purchasers have not been note, on account of the disastrous effects of the Chicago fire, to meet their engagements promptly, but the time of payment has been extended. A great amount of old clothing and equipage is unfit for army use, and hence larger appropriations will become necessary. The cost of transportation for its loss in numbers.

The appropriation for hearesed activity to compensate for its loss in numbers.

less than for the previous year. The reduced army is compelied to increased activity to compensate for its loss in numbers.

The appropriation for

BARRAEN AND QUARTERS
has not been sufficient to shelter the army in a manner essential to its comfort and heatin, and hence it is carnestly desired that the appropriation asked for that purpose may not be reduced.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Of the Southern railroads which were allowed to purchase rolling stock and other railroad supplies from the United States twenty-seven have paid in mid, and twenty-lour are still in debt to the department in the sum of \$4,724,550.

In the office of the Quartermaster General

LARGE NUMBERS OF MINCELLANEOUS CLAIMS for transportation and for stores taken and used by the army in certain states and Territories, under the act of July 4, 1964, have been filed and final action had as far as possible. These claims amount to many millions of delilars and the large interests involved require that there should be more care taken of these important records than can be given them in the present building, in which a fire would be disastrous.

The number of

GRAYES IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES is 317,850, including 2,255 added during the year. The cometeries cover an area, in the aggregate, of about 1,800 acres of land, acquired at a cost of \$170,000.

The attention of Congress is asked to the loss and embarrassment resulting from the condition of the utile to sites of

MILITARY POSTS IN TRAMS.

The law forbids the purchase by the Secretary of War of any lands without special authority of Congress, New posts on the remote and unsattled frontier of that State have generally been located on the public lands belonging to the state, as there are no public lands available owned by the United States in Texas. Asson as this department tegins to creek shelter for the troops, speculators enter these lands, and hence claims srise for rent and timber to an amount far beyond their value. An act authorizing the department to quiet title to sites already occupied, a

to be diverted from its legitimate use without embarrassment to the service.

NESICAL MATTERS.

Owing to the deficiency existing in the clerical force of the Surgeon General's Office, a large number of official demands for information from the records of the office for the settlement of pension and other chains have remained unpanswered. Under the act of Congress aninorizing the appointment of hospital stewards, that force has been strengthened, and it is hoped that the accumulated work will be rapidly disposed of. There were 200 military posts requiring medical attendance on July 1, 1870. The number of medical officers is insufficient for the service, and I renew the recommendation that the taw prohibiting promotions and appointments in that corps be repealed.

Part first of the Medical and Surgical History of the War is near completion and will be laid before Congress during its comming session, when, it is hoped, sufficient appropriation will be made to continue the publication of the remaining parts. The report of the Medical Statistics of the Provest Marshai General's Bureau, the compliation of which was authorized by the act of July 28, 1866, is also nearly completed and is in process of being printed at the government printing office. It is expected that the cortre report will be printed and ready for distribution during the approaching session.

The Corps of Engineers during the past year has

strengthening of our works by the introduction of heavy earthen batteries for the largest guns and mortars.

Since the last report the battalion of engineers has been reduced to 354 culisted men, and constitutes an efficient body of troops, and is carefully instructed and drilled in its dutes. The engineer posts and depots of Jefferson Barracks and Yeroa Buena Island have been broken up and the troops are now concentrated at Whiett's Point and West Point, New York, Besides assisting in the instruction of the cadets of the Military Academy, the battalion of engineers constitutes the school for the trials with torpedoes for the defence of our harbors, and takes charge of the depots for the bridge trains and equipage and engineer tools for the use of the army in general. The appropriation asked for torpedoes and other purposes at the engineer dejot at Whiett's Point and recommended to Congress.

A visit made to Willet's Point in September last gave me an opportunity for inspecting closely the management of the post and for observing the advantages offered the men in drill and discipline, and in the education necessary for that arm of the service. The result was very gratifying. The thorough mode of instruction and the perfected drill of the bettalion deserve commendation.

Sausifactory progress has been made in the prosecution of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors and of the surveys connected therewith. The annual report of the Chief of Engineers coltains a detailed account of the progress and condition of these works and of the results of the surveys cortered by Congress. This report also contains the formation concerning the public buildings and grounds and the Washington Aqueduct.

Proper measures have even taken to carry out the joint resolution of February 21, 1871, in relation to

troops should be like that of the mational roces, who how hase breech-loading smail arms. The reserve of 19,000 arms of that kind now on hand is not half smilicient to supply the States upon quotas now due.

Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance concerning the repeal of the act prohibiting promotions and appointments in the Ordnance corps.

An increase of the ahmual appropriations under the law of 1808, providing for arming and equipping the militia, is urgently required.

The small clerical force allowed The Ordnance corps.

An increase of the ahmual appropriations under the law of 1808, providing for arming and equipping the militia, is urgently required.

The small clerical force allowed The Ordnance of the Sufficient to perform the great amount of labor required to copy, on the demand of persons who have been tried, the voluminous proceedings of the courts martial in their cases. The duty is an imperative one uniter the law, but the force is inadequate to its accomplishment, as may easily be seen upon an inspection of the record of the vast amount of work performed in that office. I recommend the communance of the appropriation by which special copylists would be employed for this purpose.

OPERATIONS AT THE SIGNAL STATIONS.

At Fort Whipple, Va., instruction has been given in the mereorological ordies and studies tequired at the signal stations for observations and reports of storms throughout the United States, and in military signaling and telegraphy to officers of the ramy and navy. During the year the observation and reports of storms has been precessarily rather in the process of organization for furies success thain as completely organization and reports of storms, we complete the process of organization and reports of storms for plans of the contract of the contract of the capture of the supplies of the contract of th

statistics, considered to have been fully verified. This percentage, increased by those regarded as partially verified, will make an aggregate of ninety per cent of average verifications.

It has been the policy of the department to diffuse as widely as possible, for the use of co operating institutions and for actentific stuty everywhere, the meteorological information collected at its stations and upon its records. It is believed that the United States now possesses a service more extensive and better organiced for these purposes than that of any other country.

The steadiness, regularity and promptness with which the varied labors incident to a work coextensive with the United States, and which requires in its details a vigilance reaching through both night and day, have been accomplished, illustrate the advantages gained by placing these duties under military discipline would fail to secure the accuracy and strict obedience to orders which have been necessary.

Under the second section of the act of July 24, 1866, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes the Postmanter General mas fixed the rates at which telegraphic communications for the government shall be sent. The plan and method of compensation have worked well, and are lound to be of much economy to the signal service.

The wiscom of Congress in affording facilities for its prosecution is daily exemplified. The labors of this branch of the Department, undertaken with some healtation as to the result, and received at

grown into popular favor, and by the really wonderful results accomplished in this new field have commanded the attention and approval of the country. The lact that the reports daily issued find in most cases full confirmation, impresses itself on the minds of the people, and men of all callings, especially those engaged in commerce and agriculture, evince the greatest interest in this important work. Full recognition of its value has been given by the press and by the scientific men of other countries, as well as of our own, and the results attained so clearly indicate its importance that I can, without heatland, rely upon Congress for an appropriation for the prosecution and excension of its duties to the full excent of the estimate submitted. By law the control of

inil extent of the estimate submitted. By law the control of The Military Academy at west four is devolved upon the Secretary of War. For some years past its immediate management had seen entrusted to an officer of the Inspector General's Department, who failfillily discharged his duttes. Feeling, however, that, for his better information, and that he might more efficiently perform the duttes that this responsibility placed upon him, there should be a more direct communication between the Secretary of War and the Academy, the system was changed, and now all reports are made directly to this office.

The present strength of the corps of cadets at the Academy is 22%. Several instances of improper metericrence by cadets with their fellows have occured, but the offenders have been summarily dealt with. and strenuous exertions have been made by the Department to prevent the recurrence of such disorders and to improve generally the tone of military discipline. Legislation on the subject of the expenses of the Board of Visitors is desirable, as under existing laws for the payment of the board and lodging of the members doubts arise as to what is properly to be included under the nead of board. A per dicting allowance would remove this uncertainty, and it is recommended that such an allowance be made in the next appropriation.

By the fire at the cadet barracks lass winter many cadets, who were engaged, under the direction of their officers in extinguishing the flame, suffered the loss of ciothing, books, &c., and an appropriation is recommended to compensate them for such losses. The sum necessary for this purpose will not exceed six thousand dollars, and should be conflined to compensation for their cluthing and books.

The Western Pires,

The intelligence of the great fire of October in Chicago reached the Department while the shares of the Bepartment were carried out merits high commendation. In a few hours clothing, blankets, tents and provisions were on their way to the stricken city, and this immediate action re ment of affairs in the city, receives the emphatic approval of this department.
Similar issues of supplies of various kinds were made to the Governor of Wisconsin for the relief of the sufferers in that State, and relief was also afforded to those in Michigan. Wishout further application Congress will, without doubt, record its sanction of this action.

to those in Michigan. Wishout intriner application congress will, without doubt, record its sanction of this action.

A perfect system of

Financial disbursements is a subject which, from the beginning of the government, has commanded the attention of all the departments; and the discovery of the ascounding frauds, which have startled the country by their magnitude, has recalled attention anew to the causes which have combined to permit these dishonest actions to go so long undetected. No system of regulations can be devised which will made embezzlement, under all circumstances, impossible. The rogue is always vigitant. Counter-vigitance alone can thwart his schemes. The regulations now governing disbursements appear to be ample for the prevention of fraud. The failure to enforce them makes a path to fraud an easy one, the daring deceptions lately practiced provoke an inquiry as to some mode for the prevention of their recurrence. Relixed duly, failing vigitance, and excessive confluence suspens all checks on disbonesty and renier regulations a farce. A careful scrutiny, by frequent inspections of the accounts of disbursing officers and of their cash balances, followed up without loss of time by a comparison of the result of this searching inspection with the officer's balance at the place of deposit, is clearly the only safe resort. The objection that a sentine is thereby placed at the disbursing officer's door is not called to consideration. Integrity does not object to test. It invites scrutiny. An honest public officer prefers that his discretion should be limited. He accopts responsibility when it comes, but he cheerfully sabmits to any examination of his public conduct, deeming it no reproach that he is subjected to the operation of an infexible rule, which the does not inanced his duty. He only performs it.

Why the necessity of furnishing duplicate statements to different departments if no comparison is

to does not transcend in duty. He omy performs it.

Why the necessity of furnishing duplicate statements to different departments if no comparison is made? When the snock of discovery comes and a great fraud is manifest it is clear that there is negicel somewhere. Is it in the regulations and orders and circulars issued for the prevention of these very fraudar issued for the prevention of supervising officers of their provisions. The vigilance which these circulars prompt, would, if exercised, famish a different result. Holding these views as to the necessity for frequent inspection and reorganizing their great advantages, I propose, in this department, to test

vantages, I propose, in thus department, to test their cideacy in the most thorough mounter. In assigning inspectors to districts, I shall deem It my duty to hold each one of them responsible for every misdemennor which occurs in connection with the accounts of any disbursing officer in his district which due diligence on his part, would have prevented, so that he will feel that he has a trust with waich he dare not trule. A plan of inspection can, in my judgment, be established, which will be simple and direct, and I shall endeavor to show by its operation that it is eminently practicable. With detection made morally certain, and with punishment sure and speedy, there can be no safety for fraud.

Transport in the Sours,—the Ru Klux.

The proclamation of the President of May 3, 1871, cathing attention to the act of congress entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteent amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1871, necessation of other for the enforcement of the same by this department, and course quently it was directed.—

That whenever occ sion shall arise the revular forces of the United States stationed in the vicinity of any locality where offences described by the aforesail act, approved April 20, 1871, may be committed, shall, in strett accordance washing the authorized civil authorities of the United States in making arreas of persons accused unfer the said act; in prevening the receive of persons arreated for such cause; in be eaking up and dispersing bands of degalated maraciers and of ar med organizations against the paces and quiet or the lawton provide of the citizens in the paces and quiet or the lawton provide of the citizens in the paces and quiet or the lawton provide of the citizens in the said act; in prevening the constitution of the rebellion. Ammercus applications for troops to aid in the enforcement of the insw were received from United States of Inciants, officers of internal revenue and State odicials; ungent appears for assistance crowneal in 100m private citizens, and it soon became evident that the security of the people demanded the continued presence of the regular forces. It is a paintful fact, which merits serious consideration, that in some portions of the South freedom of opinion is not tolerated, if that opinion is expressed in opposition to the doctrines which originated the late rebellion. Indisputable evidence establishes the fact, which is proven. Oo, by the free the provence of university of the proper domain the citizens of the surface of the provence of

LIGHT AND IMPERFECT COIN.

From the New Orleans Times, Nov. 28.] Having been apprised that there had been some correspondence between Messrs. Townsend, Lyman & Qa, bankers and brokers, and Mr. Charles Clatton, United States Assistant Treasurer at this port, relative to the rejection by Custom House officers of slightly worn and imperfect United States coin, we applied to Mr. Clinton for information on the subject, when he kindly submitted to us the follow-

we applied to Mr. Clinton for information on the subject, when he kindly submitted to us the following:

New Obleans, Nov. 4, 1831.

Charles Clinton, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, United States, New Orleans:

Draw Sir.—In our sales of coin recently we have experienced great annoyance by the return to us from buyers of slightly worn coins, which, we are informed by the Custom House officers, are rejected by them because of recent orders from you. Coins slightly discolored or covered more or less with rust are rejected both by our banks and the Custom House for similar reasons. For so long a time these coins have been interchanged without thouble that a new order of things calls for some explanation from your office, in order to sansiy the business community. Coins punctured, shaved or otherwise mutilated have been for years commonly rejected, but those to which we refer are pieces which, through ordinary wear and tear—natural attrition—have slightly lost in weight. The rosty and discolored coins, we understand, are rejected simply because they are such, without any claim to loss in weight or value. More recently we have had several coins returned to us perfect in appearance, evidently little used since being issued, but still canned to be 'short." These we have examined carefually, and are convinced that, if the weight is wrong, as it appears to be, the mint which issued the coin is at fault. In such a case, where the coin bears no evidence of having been tampered with, and is not worn, can the Treasury epartment properly disown its own child? Again, where apparently no provision is made for retirement of worn or discolored coins, or, rather, no effort made by the general government to retire such upon drst appearsance of wear, ought the general government, through its Treasury officers, to request them for duties from the people, who are holders upon the facth of the government itsen? Please throw some light upon tais made daily at our counter, and oblige, very respectfully your obedient servants, and oblige, very

UNITED STATES TIEA URY, NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 15, 1871. |
Messrs. Townsend, Lyman & Co., New Orleans,

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter of the dth inst. In relation to recent rejections of light, rusty and discolored coin by the customs oflicers of this port, for the alleged reason that this office declines to receive such coin from them. As it has been for years and still is the acknowledged custom of the community to reject com which has been mulitated either by punching, soldering, fling or sweating, your reierence to such coin will need no reply from me. In regard to genuine coins which have become light through ordinary wear in handling. I would state that this office does not reject for "slight" loss as you seem to believe, unless the loss of from one to three per cent on the face value of the coin is considered sight. Pieces which bear no evidence of having been tampered with, and do not show a loss in weight of more than one per cent, are received as current, and this standard will exclude but very lew coins which have not been reduced by some unlawful means, such as carning, filing or sweating. The appearance of coin after naving been submitted to the sweating process, being so very similar to that of legitimately worn coin, it becomes necessary to exclude such coin when it shall fail below a certain standard, therefore the weight lest becomes an important one in determining the value of all coin. As the law does not define how much a coin may lose in weight and sull be a legal tender for the value expressed upon its face—which from the nature of the case is a very difficult problem to solve, masmuch as any specimed allowance might, and probably wound, shaulate unlawfit responsible for its own transactions the above finalt has been fixed as at once the most just and quitable of any that can be established between the government, its agents and those who hold its issues of coin. In relation to discolored and rusty coins. La.:- GENTLEMEN-I have received your letter of the responsible for its own transactions the above that has been fixed as at once the most just and equitable of any that can be established between the government, its agents and those who hold its issues of coin. In relation to discolored and rusty coins, I would say there can be no question as to the propriety and justice of rejecting them as unimerchantable, thus placing the expense of cleaning them and of any joss incident thereto upon those who have been the cause of such decacement. For instance, if, for the sake of safety, United States coin is buried and thereby becomes discolored by rust or corrosion, or, if, for the sake of debasement, experiment or other reason, if is exposed to the action of acids and thereby its appearance is changed, I see no reason why the government should at its own expense clean such coin. I cannot coincide with your suggestion that some coins found to be considerably light, although apparently not unch worn, were issued by the Mint in that condition, and I think you have but to acquaint yourseives with the many effective means there used to detect even the slightest variation in the weight of any single piece or ox of nicees to dispel any such impression you may now have. By law an allowance of one-half grain (about two cents) is made for variation in the issue of double eagles, and of one-quarter grain in the issue of half eagles, and of one-quarter grain in the issue of half eagles, and of one-quarter grain in the issue of half eagles, and will, as far as it consistently can, adopt such measures as shall test serve the interests of the government and this community, and at the same time protect itself, I remain, very respectivity, Charles Clinton,

Assistant Treasurer United States.

The yours of the light hustant in prefix the states.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 21, 18:11.

SIR—Yours of the 13th instant in reply to that of Messrs. Townsend, Lyman & Co., on the subject of the rejection, by you, of countriest, light and defaced gold coin, is approved. With regard to counterist and such of the light and defaced coin as owes its diminution or detacement to filing, sweating, or any other flegal practice, you correctly state that there can be no question as to the right or propriety of the government to refuse to recure it. As owes its diminution or defacement to naturate, as during the process of prolonged circulation, the question very properly arises whether or not the government is bound by any principle of law or justice to redeem it, regardless of the extent of abrasino or diminution. It is the practice, and, as far as I know, has always been, of the United States Assatant Treasurer at New York city, through wilds office the bulk of our colnage passes, to reject no coin, however light, if the diminution is the result of natural wear and use; in some of the other in-lependent. Treasury offices a different practice has obtained, but no general rule on the subject has a syst been adopted and the perponder and of the city dence at the past of the city dence as to past practice seems to be in favor of that in vogue in the New York office. Of late, however, so much light coin mas made its appearance and been presented to our independent freasury officers, and the loss resulting from its recommendation of the city of the provence of the process, that afterent and general rule seems to be demanded, both for the purpose of purnying our cent circulation and for the protection of the government. An investigation of the minute laws of almost and the privage with the provision of the minute approach of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the propose of purnying our cent circulation and for the protection of the government and the privage of purnying our cent circulation and for the propose of purnying our cen

Yesterday morning James McGrath, a man sixtyfive years of age, who had long been in poor health, nee years of age, who had long been in poor neath, left his home, 26½ Hamilton street, for church, and at a later hour while returning home left to the pavement corner of Oliver and Madison streets, and expired in a few moments afterwards. The remains were immediately taken to the Oak street police station and from thence to his late home, where Coroner Young was notified to hold an inquest. The wife and daughter of deceased were with him at the time of his death.

COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY'S CASE

His First Sabbath Common Jail.

How the Day Was Passed-Friends and Symps thisars in Number-The Missiomaries and the Magician-The Prightened Wardens.

The gloomy, nasty weather of yesterday might naturally be supposed to have exerted a most depressing influence on those confined within the limits of a jail, and more especially so to one who, but a few days since, en oved most luxurie wealth could procure and taste and comfort sagest. Such a one is the late Comptroller Connolly, who enjoyed yesterday his first sunday behind the bars of a common jall. Yet he was not, by any means, inordinately gloomy. He rose early, and after the ordinary morning duties he read the daily. papers, enjoying meanwhile a flagrant Havana, until nine o'clock, at which time he took breakfast He ate sparingly, and immediately thereafter be adjourned to the Court yard and partook of

A "CONSTITUTIONAL" WALK for some ten or flitten minutes. From this time until late in the evening he was occupie I in receiving the visits of his friends and relatives. Shortly after noon a James Kite, who some forty years ago was a compagam de poyage with Mr. Connoily from Ireland to this country, called and paid his respects. Thus it went on until dinuer time, when the illustrious captive eat a hearty meat.

THE QUESTION OF DALL
was discussed by those who waited on Mr. Connolly; but whether any definite arrangement was made did not transpire. In the afternoon several of the leaders of the rising party in the persons of Alderman Van Shanick, Judge Barrett, Schator O'Brien, W. H. Wickham and others arrived and had a consultation with the prisoner of some

had a consultation with the prisoner of some fifteen minutes' duration. Shortly before four o'clock the keepers heard a voice exclaiming "Well, good-by; cheer up," and as they were sure it was Mr. Comolly's voice, the hiea of HIS ESCAPE FROM THE AIL immediately flashed through their minds. Two or three sprang toward the room door, and there they found the jolly-faced Edward A. Moore, the 'old stager,' a firm irlend of the captive Connolly, and the possessor o a voice and style of speech very much like him. The keepers laughed at themselves, but said nothing. Shortly a fer this occurrence the infernal gong bell sounded with a double bang. Depa.y Warden Gardner grasped the massive key, rattied it against the fron door, then, with a muscular twist, shot the bolt ratting back in the look and opened the door a short Affaines. A massive mustache was outdone. He staggered back, and immediately the stately form of Captain Jack bolan entered the portals of the prison, and, after

mustache was outdone. He statgered back, and immediately the stately form of Capitan Jack holan entered the portals of the prison, and, after the usual formalities, was ushered into the room occupied by the friend to sympathize with whom he had called.

Religious Services

were to have been held by some enterprising members of the Young Aren's Christian Association for the benefit of the prisoners at large, but for some reason nuknown they did not fuffill their engagement, and the time allotted for services was occupied by Mr. Willis, who was incarcerated for attempting to break an engagement at the Olympic theatre. Mr. Willis warbied like a bird, grunted like a pig, barked like a dog and performed tricks of legerdemain which would barie and astonishmany of the old theatre-goers and wizards who have astonished the people hereabouts. The poor prisoners enjoyed his services as well, if not better, than they would those of the Young Men's Christian Association missionaries, and applauded him to the echo.

To return to the case of Mr. Connolly, there is really nothing new that can be said of it. He appeared last evening to be quite cheering, yet he anxiously awaits the result of his counsel's trip to Albany for the purpose of securing a diminuson in

RUNNING NOTES -POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The National Bear Garden opens to-day. The Land Grabbing Lagion will meet in the re-tunda of the Capitol at Washington at noon. Gentlemen interested in the defeat of the Civil Rights Reform bill will meet in the lobby of the House of Representatives to-morrow.

The Cunduranto Committee wil hold a special meeting at the State Department as soon as the contents of the President's Message are ascertained.

All lobbyists, wirepuliers, buttonholers, claim cracksmen, jobbers and Camarilla agents in Washington are expected to be well supplied with mate-rial this winter. It will be a long session.

The presence of bores will not be desirable at the White House to-day. Clerks of Congressional committees will save

trouble by having programmes of fees ready for jobmongers upon application.
No case of negro-mancy, sike that of Bowen's, we believe, is to come before Congress this winter. It

will be a matter of ledger-de-main, probably, with members all through the session. The Raleigh (N. C.) Era says general amnesty.

should be granted this winter. So be it.

Is not the Baltimore American a little too candid.

when it says John Quincy Adams '18 celebrated for his name, and for not much else except a proclivity towards long winded letters on political topics,"

the Book of Proverbs. Here is a sample:-Blessed is the woman who compoundeth a pud-ding in silence, for she is more to be envied than she who maketh a fart reply.

Some old Confeds, says the Mobile Register, who visited the St. Charles, in New Orleans, the other night, to see "Richellen," were told that the principal actor was Forrest; but they could not be sold—they said they had served under Forrest and knew

In announcing that it would observe Thanksgiving Day by suspending publication, the Macon (Ga.)

like style:—
Let us maintain a cheerful composure and grateful hearts that affairs are no worse with us than they are. Some old gramoler will ask, how could they be worse. Start up, you old turk, and we will tell you. It you were in one of those Northwestern states—with your shops, mills, house, furniture, clothing, provisions, all burned up—naif of your family destroyed, and you with your hair singed off—your right arm burned to a crisp—your back in a bilster, and iving on the snow without blankets and the mercury thirty degrees below zero, you would be in a worse condition than you are now.

The Georgia democrats hold their convention for like style:-

The Georgia democrats hold their convention for nominating a candidate for Governor on Wednesday, December 6. General Wofford, Speaker J. Milton Smith and Colonel Herbert Fielder are among those

mentioned for the nomination.

The Albany Journal (republican) says Senator An , thony, editor of the Providence Journal, is spoken of as the republican candidate for Vice President. An-

name is Colfax.

A Boston paper has discovered that there is but little difference between John C. Calhoun's "masterly mactivityists" and Frank Blair's "passive"

to an article copied from the Charleston courter. "although it is a long one." It is a fortunate sign when Mr. A. H. S. excuses the length of newspaper

An English paper refers to the grizzly bears of

the Alleghany Mountains. That story will hardly bear scrutiny this side of the Alleghanies.

Mr. Brown does not decline a re-election as Mayor of Salem, Massachusetts. It was only a canard of the Boston Journal. Therefore let the men of the land of witcherait "stick to Brown."

DESPERATE SALOON APPRAY.

About five o'clock in Newark yesterday Nicholas

Holzer, keeper of a saloon at \$18 Springfield avenue, became involved in a quarrel with John Stranee, became involved in a quarter with John Stra-zer, a neighbor, which resulted in the former dread-fully beating the latter and Licking him in a dan-gerous part of the body, so that he is now confined to his bed and lies in a critical condition. Holzer was arrested. His wife will be arrested to-day, as she is implicated.

ADVANCE IN RAILWAY PREIGHTS.—The New York Central and Hudson River, Pennayivania Central and Eric Railway Companies, with their Western connections, have just adopted the following largely increased rates for freight for all classes of merchandles from New York, Boston and Philadelphia

westward:—
To Cieveland, Ohic... 66c. per cwt. Old rate, 20c.
To Columbus, Ohic... 58lc. per cwt. Old rate, 22c.
To Cincinnati, Ohic... 58lc. per cwt. Old rate, 22c.
To Louisville, Ky... \$1 14 per cwt. Old rate, 28c.
To Nashville, Tenn. 1 15 per cwt. Old rate, 38c.
To St. Louis, Mo... 1 20 per cwt. Old rate, 40c.
To Chicago, lib.... 1 00 per cwt. Old rate, 89c.